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Auth.: HR 70,2 Date: 26/07/78 By: O' Chinese Communist Order of Battle and Hillitary Information, East China

Carly February 1951

- The 28 Army was reinforcing troops, conscripting boatmen and building defenses l. in the Fuching (119-25, 25-43) -Pingtan (119-47, 25-30) are as.*
- All wooden boats 100 tons or larger in Fuching and Hsinghuawan (119-, 25-) 2. were being commandeered by the Chinese Communists.
- Almost all privately-owned motor vehicles had been commandeered by military 3. authorities in the Chan p'u (117-35, 24-06), Sunghua (118-01, 24-28) and Foukung (117-55, 24-23) are as.
- Fifty armored cars arrived at Mac iang (斯港), southeast of Tungan (118-10, 40 24-44).

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- 5. As of 10 February all ports in Fukien except Foochow were closed to commercial traffic and all were closely guarded by Chinese Communist troops. Coastal defense construction was being rushed.
- 6. Around 11 February ten mountain guns of the 22 Army were moved from T'ao-huatao (112-17, 29-49) to Tinghai.
- 7. Between 5 and 12 February, 30 carloads of diesel oil arrived in Wuhsi (120-18, 31-35) from Fushun (123-54, 11-53).
- 8. On 12 February, 6,000 troops, aged 18 to 25, of the 21 Army left Huangyen (121-15, 28-41) for the north by rail.

Mid-February 1951

- 9. The 306 Regiment, 102 Division, was on Chiungming Island (121-26, 31-58).
- 10. The 287 Regiment, 96 Division, was at Chianglo (117-26, 26-47) and the 288 Regiment, 96 Division, was at Ninghua (116-34, 26-14).
- 11. A regiment of the 83 Division, 29 Army, arrived in Pingtan (119-47, 25-30) from Hsienyu (118-41, 25-21).
- 12. A large number of motor sailboats were being commandeered in the Yungchia (120-38, 28-01) Bay area.
- 13. One thousand five hundred catties of straw were commandeered from each village in north Fukien for Communist troops and sent to the Kut'ien (118-51, 26-35) and Liuwutien areas.
- 14. Between 16 and 18 February the 66 Division, 22 Army, moved to Taishan Island (122-, 30-) from the Hangchow Bay area.** In February, 20 artillery pieces arrived at Taishan.
- 15. Between 16 and 18 February, h,000 Chinese Communist troops arrived in the Taishan area, 2,000 arrived at Ch'angtushan (122-16, 30-16) and 3,000 arrived at P'ut'oshan (122-2h, 30-00) in 50 motor sailboats from the Chap'u (121-06, 30-37) and Chinshanwei (121-19, 30-hh) areas.**

Late February 1951

- 16. As of 22 February headquarters of the 84 Division was in the Paishahsiang (自 政策) -Lienchiang (119-31, 26-12) area. Its 250 Regiment was in the Lienchiang-Piukiou (河 文) -Huangchii (120-21, 27-06) -Peiling (江文) -Tungtai (119-37, 26-14) -Hsiaoso (江文) area.
- 17. As of 22 February a regiment with headquarters at Anhai (118-30, 24-40) was planning to move to Amoy before 28 February. The third battalion of the regiment in the Weit'ou (118-34, 24-31) -Shenhu (118-37, 24-41) -Yungning (118-41, 24-42) area was assembling at Yungning.
- As of 22 February, 100 civilian boats commandeered by the 31 Army and converted into motor sailboats were in the Chimei (118-05, 21-31) and Liuwntien (118-12, 21-31) area. In mid-February the Foochow Navigation Administration was ordered by the 10 Army Group (AG) to repair 200 sailboats at once.
- 19. On 23 February one battalion of the 31 Army, 500 local militia and 260 sea patrol troops were in Tungshan (117-31, 23-45). On 21 February the 189 Regiment, 63 Division, arrived in the Futing (120-13, 27-20) -Hsiap'u (119-39, 26-53) area.

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- 20. As of 24 February, 18,000 troops from the 16 AG, including two artillery battalions, were in the Muchiang (120-38, 31-10) -Insing (119-50, 31-22) area. Half of the equipment of the troops is American and half Japanese. Most of these troops were from Szechuan.
- 21. As of 2h February authorities were concentrating large amounts of food in the Foochow area. Approximately 200,000 (sic) piculs of food were to be sent to Foochow from east Fukien before 10 March. From mid-February to 2h February, 2,500 piculs of rice arrived in Foochow from Ningte (119-33, 26-39) and Fuan (119-38, 27-0h) by motor junks.
- 22. Lighty motor sailboats were engaged in training manuevers off Putloshan (122-24, 30-00) Island. The HCIN YUNG AN (4) and other civilian ships commandeered by military authorities at Hsiaotaishan (122-14) were transporting ammunition and military supplies from Ningpo to Shenchiamen (122-18, 29-59) day and night.

Communist Plans to Attack Nationalist-Held Islands

January-February 1951

- 23. On 11 February the artillery at Pai Shih (A A) Fort, Amoy, fired eight rounds at Nationalist-held Hsiao Chimmen (Little Quency). On 12 February Chimese Communists on 30 motor sailboats of approximately 30 tons each tried to invade Nationalist-held Kaotenghsu (120-01, 26-16) but were repulsed by Nationalist guerrillas.
- 24. On the night of 19 February elements of the 92 Division, 31 Army, in the Hots'o (河道) area near Amoy fired signal flares on the Aot'ou (118-14, 24-33) area。 The same night there were Chinese Communist troop activity and ship movements in the Amoy-Tateng (大変) area。****
- As of 24 February Communist motor sailboats were maintaining day and night patrols at the mouths of the Ao (120-, 27-), Ou (120-, 28-) and Feiyum (120-, 27-) Rivers. According to troops in these areas, the Communists were preparing to invade Nationalist-held Nanchishan (121-, 27-) Islands.
- 26. On 25 February YEH Fei, commander of the 10 AG, arrived at Amoy for an inspection. On 26 February it was rumored in Amoy that YEH would soon order the invasion of Chirmen and other Nationalist-held islands.
- 27. On the night of 25 February elements of the 63 Division, 21 Army, from the Juian (120-38, 27-49) area attempted to invade the Nanchishan (121-, 27-) Islands via Communist-held P'ip'asham (120-40, 27-30). Rough seas forced their return before reaching Nanchisham. They arrived at Kuaotou (120-33. 27-37) early in the morning of 26 February.
- 28. On 26 February Chinese Communist troops in the Piutien (119-03, 25-29) area stated that the Chinese Communists would soon invade Vuchiu (), a Nationalist-held island off the Fukien coast.
- 29. On 26 February the Yungc'ia Lilitary District ordered the second battalion of the 307 Regiment, 103 Division, to prepare for a possible attack on Nationalist-held Tungt'ousham (121-08, 27-59), southeast of Huangtao (121-06, 27-59).

Marine Forces

- 30. Three marine corps regiments formed during January in the Fukien coastal area were undergoing intensive training there in February.
- 31. As of 22 February most garrison troops on small islands along the east coast of Chekiang were moving to the Fukien area and were being replaced by Chinese Communist troops in black uniforms.*****

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Militia Mobilization

During January Fukien authorities mobilized 20,000 militia from Foochow, Ch'anglo (119-34, 25-56), Fuch'ing, Yungtai (118-53, 25-47), Lienchiang, Loyuan (119-33, 26-27) and Pingtan heien. By 24 February troops had commande red 9,500 rifles from civilians in these areas.

Conscription

- 33. The first period for the conscription of all physically fit men in South Fukien begon in early January and was completed by the end of January. The second and final conscription period started on 22 February.
- 34. In mid-February phasically fit men 18-36 years old were being conscripted for military training from the Haimen (121-25, 28-43) -Linhai (121-07, 28-53) -Haiaewenchou (1, 12 + 17) area.
- 35. As of 24 February Fukien authorities were conscripting all men 18-25 years old for the army.

<u>lliscellaneous Information</u>

- 36. As of early February the East China Military Area Public Security Headquarters had six garrison districts. Headquarters of the 6 Garrison District was in the Woosung Middle School and was responsible for the Woosung Fortress area.
- 37. As of 24 February the following units were in the Soochow (120-37, 31-19) area:
 - a. The 22, 23 and 24 Regiments of the 8 Garrison Brigade of the 3 Field Army (sic). The brigade is commanded by WANG Chih-ping (), also commander of the Soochow Military District.
 - b. The Soochow Public Security Regiment, with 1,800 troops under the Soochow Administrative Commissioner's Office formed from former members of public security organs, and local self-defnese units in the Soochow area. It was equipped with Japanese rifles.
- 36. As of 24 February the following units were in the Changchou (119-58, 31-46) are a:
 - a。 A training unit of the Changchou Military District, with 1,300 poorly equipped troops, commanded by CHANG Chih-chueh (能心質).
 - b. A training unit of the Changchou Commissioner's Office, with 1,200 troops formed from local militia and police, and equipped with Japanese rifles.
- 39. In mid-February the Chinese Communists were planning to establish a radiophone between Shanghai and Hankow.
- 10. In mid-February Amoy authorities were executing from 50 to 60 pro-Nationalist suspects daily in Amoy.

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